HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

975 Amahuaca	975 Amahuaca	975 Amahuaca
975 01 p [b][60] [p-prenasalized][61]	10 m [b-prenasalized][65]	53 a
	11 n[01] [d-prenasalized][65]	54 a-nasalized
975 02 t[01] [d][60] [t-prenasalized][61]	12 r-flap[01]	55 i-trema [e-trema][67] (free)
975 03 k[01] [g][60 62] [k-prenasalized][61] [gamma][63]	13 glottal stop	56 i-trema-nasalized
	14 h	57 o[06] [u][67] (free)
975 05 t/s-hacek[01]		58 o-nasalized
975 06 theta[01] [theta-prenasalized][61]		59 yod
	51 iota [i][66] (free)	60 w [beta][68]
975 07 s[02]		
975 08 x[01] [x-palatalized][64]	52 iota-nasalized	

975 $a Amahuaca $d Pano $e E Peru $f 3,000-4,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

975 $a Osborn, Henry $b 1948 $c Amahuaca Phonemes $d IJAL 14.188-190 $q informant $r 1/4 year (spring 1947)

975 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A medial CC: fricative + stop, nasal, or glide; /glottal stop/ + stop, nasal, glide or /theta/ $A VV clusters: all identical VV; /o, i-trema, a-nasalized, iota-nasalized, o-nasalized/ + /iota/; /o, i-trema, a-nasalized/ + /a/; /i-trema-nasalized/ + /a-nasalized/; /a/ + /o/; /a-nasalized/ + /o-nasalized/; /a/ + /i-trema/; /a, iota, a-nasalized/ + /i-trema-nasalized/ (p.190)

975 $a **STRESS** $A "Stress is phonemic...; the favored positions of stress in the word are on the ultimate, penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.... The patterns of stress fall into two groups, fixed stress and non-fixed stress." (p.190) That is, there are some morphemes which never lose their inherent stress pattern, whereas others may suffer stress loss (shift) upon combining syntactically. [JL]

975 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)V(C) $A initial C: all C and G $A final C: fricatives and /glottal stop/

975 01 $A Exact point of articulation for /t, k, t/s-hacek, theta, s, n, r-flap/ not specified. Value inferred from symbol. [MR]

975 02 $A "/s/ is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth and raising the central part of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. Before or after /iota/, this sound is slightly fronted." (p.189)

975 06 $A /o/ is described as "mid back close rounded. The norm is slightly high with free variation to a high close position." (p.189)

975 60 $A The stops are voiced morpheme initially after a nasalized vowel.

975 61 $A The stops and /theta/ are prenasalized morpheme internally after a nasalized vowel.

975 62 $A /k/ is voiced between /glottal stop/ and a vowel and as the first segment of a bound morpheme before a voiced segment. (p.188)

975 63 $A /k/ is realized as [gamma] between /i-trema/ and a following /o/ or /a/.

975 64 $A "/x/ is palatalized syllable initial. In syllable final it is palatalized if the following syllable begins with a vowel." (p.188) "The sequence -/x.o/ in the final syllable of a word may alternate freely [with]...[x-palatalized.o]." (p.188-189)

975 65 $A "The allophone nasal plus homorganic voiced stop [i.e. prenasalized stop] occurs before oral vowels when the nasal occurs other than in morpheme initial or following another consonant." (p.189)

975 66 $A /iota/ varies "freely to a more close position." (p.189)

975 67 $A [i-trema] and [e-trema] are in free variation, as are [o] and [u]. (p.189)

975 68 $A /w/ is realized as [beta] in the environment of /iota/ or /iota-nasalized/.